HIS LETTER TO THE DEMOCRATIC NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE.

VIEWS ON PUBLIC POLICIES

Says the Tariff, Imperialism, Honesty in Public Service and Economy in Governmental Administration Are Paramount Issues.

the footsteps of our fathers along the paths of peace, prosperity and contentment, guided by the ever-living spirit of the constitution which they framed for us, or shall we go along other and untried paths, hitherto shunned by all, following blindly new ideals, which, though appealing with brillancy to the imagination and ambition, may prove a will o' the wisp, leading us into difficulties from which it may be impossible to extricate ourselves without lasting injury to our national character and institutions?" lasting injury to our national character and institutions?"

The Tariff and the Trusts.

Turning to the subject of the tariff, and the democratic demand for reform in that the democratic demand for retorn in that line, he says:
"Tariff reform is one of the cardinal principles of the democratic faith, and the necessity for it was never greater than at the present time. It should be undertaken at once in the interest of all our peo-

"The Dingley tariff is excessive in many of its rates, and, as to them at least, unjustly and oppressively burdens the people. It secures to domestic manufacturers, singly or in combination, the privilege of exacting excessive prices at home and prices far above the level of sales made regularly by them abroad with profit, thus giving a bounty to foreigners at the expense of our own people. It levies oppressive and unjust taxes upon many articles forming, in whole or part, the so-called raw material of many of our manufactured products, not only burdening the consumer, but also closing to the manufacturer the markets he needs and seeks abroad. Its unjust taxation burdens the people generally, forcing them to pay excessive prices for food, fuel, clothing and other necessaries of life. It levies duties on many articles not normally imported in any considerable amount, which are made extensively at home, for which the most extensively at home, for which the most extensively to the formation of huge industrial combinations, which, secure from foreign tompetition, are enabled to stifie domestic competition, are enabled to stifie domestic the home market.

"Even now the argument most frequent-"The Dingley tariff is excessive in many

competition and practically to menopolize the home market.

"Even now the argument most frequently urged in behalf of the Dingley tariff, and against tariff reform generally, is the necessity of caring for our infant industries. Many of these industries, after a hundred years of lusty growth, are looming up as industrial giants. In their case, at least, the Dingley tariff invites combination and monopoly, and gives justification.

icast, the Dingley tariff invites combina-tion and monopoly, and gives justification to the expression that the tariff is the mother of trusts.

"For the above-mentioned reasons, among others, the people demand re-form of these abuses, and such reform de-mands and should receive immediate at-tention.

"In the words of our platform, we demand 'a revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses, and for the common weal, and not by the riends of its abuses, its extortions and discriminations."

# Trust Remedies.

"I pointed out in my earlier response the remedy which, in my judgment, can effectually be applied against monopolies, and the assurance was then given that if existing laws, including both statute and
common law, proved inadequate, contrary
to my expectations, I favor such further
legislation, within constitutional limitations, as will best promote and safeguard
the interests of all the people.

"Whether there is any common law which
can be applied and enforced by the federal courts, cannot be determined by the
president, or by a candidate for the presidency.

"The same and the same and the same and the presidency."

"The same and the same an

Back Talk.

to talk of intuition and all that.

mon.-Philadelphia Press.

He-It's ridiculous for you women

She-Not as ridiculous as to talk of

a man's common sense, for any sort of

sense in a man would be most uncom-

Just Like a Woman.

Biggs-I see that a Kansas man has

Diggs-That's just like a woman; if

Just married a spinster who owned 900

a maximum, from which the federal government was empowered to offer a reduction, in return for an equivalent concession on the part of a foreign country. President McKinley undertook honestly to carry out the purpose of the act. A number of reciprocity agreements were negotiated, which, if ratified, would have had the two-fold result of cheapening many imported products for American consumers, and of opening and enlarging foreign markets to American producers. Not one of those agreements has met with the approval of the republican masters of the senate. Indeed, they did not even permit their consideration. In view of the attitude of the present executive, no new agreement need be expected from him. Nor does the republican platform contain a favorable reference to one of the suspended treaties. The reciprocity clauses of the Dingley act seem destined to remain a monument of legislative cozenage and political bad faith, unless the people take the matter in their own hands at the ballot box and command a reduction of duties in return for reciprocity concessions."

Independence for the Filipinos.

Are Paramount Issues.

Judge Parker's formal letter of acceptance to the democratic notification committee is a document of some 8,000 words, and is addressed to Hon. Champ Clark and other members of the committee. In the opening paragraph Judge Parker says he wishes his remarks made at the time of his notification to be considered a part of his formal response. Continuing, he says: "Grave public questions are pressing for occision. The democratic party appeals to the people with confidence that its position on these questions will be accepted and indorsed at the polls. While the issues involved are numerous, some stand forth preeminent in the public mind. Among these are: Tarifi reform, imperialism.

"While I presented my views at the notification proceedings concerning this vital issue, the overshadowing importance of this question impels me to refer to it again. The issue is oftentimes referred to as constitutional rights unimpative, we cannot permit or tolerate, at any time or for any purpose, the arrogation of unconstitutional restraints and a just division of political powers."

Continuing on the same subject, he sayes: Continuing on the same subject, the sayes: The people of the United States stand at the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of our fathers along the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of our fathers along the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of our fathers along the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of our fathers along the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of our fathers along the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of our fathers along the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of our fathers along the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of our fathers along the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of our fathers along the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of our fathers along the parting of the ways. Shall we follow the footsteps of

### Panama Canal.

"An Isthmian canal has long been the hope of our statesmen, and the avowed aim of the two great parties, as their platforms in the past show. The Panama route having been selected, the building of the canal should be pressed to completion with all reasonable expedition.

pressed to completion with all reasonable expedition.

"The methods by which the executive acquired the Panama canal route and rights are a source of regret to many. To them, the statement that thereby a great public work was assured to the profit of our people is not a sufficient answer to the charge of violation of national good faith. They appreciate that the principles and healthy convictions which in their working out have made us free and great, stand firmly against the argument or suggestion that we shall be blind to the nature of the means employed to promote our welfare. They hold that adherence to principle, whether it works for our good or ill, will have a more beneficent influence on our future destiny than all our material upbuliding, and that we should ever remember that the idea of doing a wrong to a smaller, weaker nation that we, or even all mankind, may have a resultant good is repugnant to the principles upon which our government was founded.

"Under the laws of the United States the duty is imposed on the executive to

"Under the laws of the United States the duty is imposed on the executive to proceed with due diligence in the work of constructing the canal. That duty should be promptly performed.

Pensions for Our Soldiers and Sailors. "The national democracy favors liberal pensions to the surviving soldier; and sailors and their dependents, on the ground that they deserve liberal treatment. It pledges by its platform adequate legislation to that end. But it denies the right of the executive to usurp the power of congress to legislate on that subject. Such usurpation was attempted by pension order No. 78, and effect has been given to it by a congress that dared not resent the usurpation. It is said that this order was made in the "The national democracy favors liberal pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents, on the ground that they deserve liberal treatment. It pledges by its platform adequate legislation to that end. But it denies the right of the executive to usurp the power of congress to legislate on that subject. Such usurpation was attempted by pension order No. 78, and effect has been given to it by a congress that dared not resent the usurpation. It is said that 'this order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the president by act of congress,' but the provision making the imposition is not pointed out. The act to which the order refers, which is the one relating to pensions to civil war veterans, does not authorize pensions on the ground of age. It does grant pensions to those 'suffering from any mental or physical disability, or disabilities, of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support.' This specified requirement of incapacity is in effect set aside by order No. 78 as to all persons over 62.

"The war closed nearly 40 years ago. In the meantime many of our soldiers and sailors long survived the age of 62, and passed away without receiving any pension. Skillful pension attorneys hunting through the statute failed to find there a provision giving a pension to all who had reached 62. Many prominent veterans urged the justice of congressional action giving a service pension to all weterans. Bills to that effect were introduced in congress. And not until March of this year did anyone ever claim to have made the discovery that the president had power to treat the statute as if it read that when a claimant had passed the age of 62 years he is necessarily disabled one-half in ability to perform manual labor and therefore entitled to a pension.

"The present pension commissioner indicated his view of the order when in a recent address he thanked the presi-

he is necessarily disabled one-half in president, or by a candidate for the presidency.

"The determination of this question was aleft by the people in framing the constitution, to the judiciary and not to the executive. The supreme court of the United States has recently considered this question, and, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph company to be found in the one hundred and eighty-first volume of the United States supreme court reports at page 32, it decided that common law principles found by United States cours in cases involving interstate commerce, in the absence of United States statutes specifically covering the case. Such is the law of the land."

Reciprocity.

He says reciprocity is demanded by the best interest of both manufacturer and consumer, and that reciprocal trade treaties would enure to both. He quotes extensively from President McKinley's last address at Buffalo to show that he appreciated the fact that the so-called "standpat" policy must give way, and that there must be a reduction of duties to enable our manufacturers to compete in foreign markets. Continuing, he says:

"The persistent refusal of the republican majority in the federal senate to ratify the reciprocity treaties regotiated in pursuance of the policy advocated alike by Mr. Blathe and Mr. McKinley, and expressly sanctioned in the Dingley act iff faith. As already mentioned by me, the correlated by the Dingley tariff was avowedly intended by its author not to be permanent, but to serve temporarily as sumably in full bodity vigor and not sumable to the vector of the test our opponents come into power they can revoke this order and announce that they will at the executive. If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order in question is revocable at the pleasure of the executive. If our opponents come into power they can revoke

entitled to pension. Wilk they authoritatively state that they intend to do this? If so, we accept the issue.

"This suggests the suspicion, at least, that the order was made to create an issue—that it was supposed to present a strong strategic position in the battle of the ballots. But as the making of that order was, in my judgment, an attempted, though perhaps unwitting, encroachment upon the legislative power, and, therefore, unwarranted by the constitution, the challenge is accepted. If elected, I will revoke that order. But I go further and say that that being done, I will contribute my effort toward the enactment of a law to be passed by both houses of congress and approved by the executive that will give an age pension without reference to disability to the surviving heroes of the civil war; and under the provisions of which a pension may be accepted with dignity because of the consciousness that it comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives, and not as largess distributed by the chief executive.

Reform in Governmental Expendi-

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Reform in Governmental Expenditures.

"Twenty-eight years have passed since the democratic party of the state of New York in convention assembled, recommended to the national democracy the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden as its candidate for the presidency, and declared it to be 'their settled conviction that a return to the constitutional principles, frugal expenses and administrative purity of the founders of the republic is the first and most imperious duty of the times—the commanding issue now before the people of the union.' This strong expression was called forth by the national expenditures for the year kfz, which amounted to \$274.000,000—a situation which, in the opinion of a majority of our people, justified an imperative demand for reform in the administration of public affairs. As the expenditures of the last fiscal year amounted to the enormous total of \$582,000,000, it is evident that a thorough investigation of the public service and the immediate abandonment of useless and extravagant expenditures are more necessary now than they were then. This astounding increase is out of all proportion to the Increase of our population, and finds no excuse from whatever aspect we view the situation. The national democratic platform declares that 'large reductions can easily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service.' Can there be any doubt of the accuracy of this statement? Between the expenditures of the year 1886, amounting to \$242,000,000, and those of the last fiscal year—the seventh after Grover Cleveland ceased to be president—aggregating \$582,000,000, there is a difference so great as to excite alarm in the breasts of all thoughtful men. Even excluding the sum of \$500,000,000 paid for the Panama, the expenditures of the last fiscal year exceeded the sum of \$532,000,000, being more than double the expenditures of the last fiscal year exceeding the last democratic administration amounted to the enormous average of \$511,000,000

the largest sum hitherto reached during a like period, since the close of the civil war.

"This draft upon the revenues of the country has had the effect which might have been anticipated, and now we have presented the reverse of the situation, which led to the famous observation: 'It is a condition, and not a theory, which confronts us;' for, although the present incumbent found at the close of the first fiscal year, during which he assumed control of the administration, a surplus o receipts over expenditures of more than \$1,000,000, there was an excess of expenditures over receipts at the close of the last fiscal year of \$42,000,000, and the official monthly reports made by the treasury department show that the expenditures are continuously and rapidly increasing, while the receipts are diminishing.

"In this connection it is interesting to note the recent administrative order forbidding government officers from making public any statement of estimates on which future appropriations are to be based.

"If a man of ordinary intelligence and prudence should find in the operating ex

impression exists that a thorough investigation may discover other cases of malfeasance? When the chief executive reported to congress that, 'through frauds, forgeries and perjuries, and by shameless briberies, the laws relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general, and to the due administration of the post office department have been notoriously violated \* \* \*,' there was a general popular demand for a rigid, sweeping investigation by congress, in addition to that undertaken by the executive himself. Such an investigation the republican majority in congress would not permit, although the minority insisted that the interests of good government demanded it. And the minority was right. The liberality, patriotism and national pride of the people should not be made an excuse for waste of the public funds. Official extravagance is official crime.

"There is not a sentence in the republican pletform recommending a reduce."

is official crime.

"There is not a sentence in the republican platform recommending a reduction in the expenditures of the government; not a line suggesting that the increase in the cost of the war department from \$34,000,000 in 1886 to \$115,000,000 in 1804 should be inquired into; and not a paragraph calling for a thorough investigation of those departments of the government in which dishonesty has been recently disclosed.

"Reform in expenditures must be had

"Reform in expenditures must be had in both the civil, military and naval establishments in order that the national expenditures may be brought to a basis of peace and the government maintained without recourse to the taxes of war."

Conclusion.

Conclusion.

Among other things which are touched upon in the letter is the democratic pledge to secure to all citizens equal protection abroad. The need of careful diplomacy in the management of the foreign relations of the government, and the democratic pledge to administer this department of the government in conformity with the principles laid down by Washington. The need of legislation in aid of American shipping, so that it may again be commensurate with American commercial interests.

He pledges the democratic party to a wise and careful administration of the national statutes concerning the irrigation of the arid lands of the west, and in conclusion says:

"The issues are joined and the people must render the verdict,
"Shall economy of administration be demanded, or shall extravagance be encouraged?"

"Shall the wrongdoer be brought to bay by the people, or must justice wait upon political oligarchy?

"Shall our government stand for equal opportunity, or for special privilege?

"Shall it remain a government of law, or become one of individual caprice?

"Shall we cling to the rule of the people, or shall we embrace beneficent despotism?

"If it be the wish of the people that I

potism?

"If it be the wish of the people that I undertake the duties of the presidency, I pledge myself, with God's help, to devote all my powers and energy to the duties of this exalted office. Very truly yours, "ALTON B. PARKER."

"Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins at the baseball game, "doesn't that man in the blue clothes run, too?" ten minutes. "Not till after the game is over. Then he runs and hides."-Washingpose it merely seemed that long to you.

Recognized His Style.

Mrs. Newrich—And who is this by? "Indeed?" Picture Deale -- That is a chromo,

"Oh, yes; of course it is. Now that will by fowl.—Chicago Dally News Detroit Free Press.

ton Star.

-St. Louis Republic.

Lives of the Literary.

"Yes, he turned over and died without a struggle." 'Well, he died easier than he lived. then."-N. O. Picayune

Miss Oldun (coyly)-When he proposed I kept him in suspense for at least Miss Critic-Oh, I guess not. I sup-

"Poor old Versely died last night."

EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCY

Colored Preacher Who Was Right at Home on Any Text Suggested.

As an old colored preacher who had been conducting a revival meeting was reaching the end of his series, relates the Indian

apolis News, he appeared before the congregation one night and spoke thus:

"Bretaren and sistren, I come befo' you all wholly unprepared with my text. I hab been preachin' all so'ts of things, and to show the brethren and sistren that I have not said all that I know, I will ask that some membah of this congregation suggest a subject and I will preach about it to

For several minutes there was an embarror several minutes there was an embar-rassing silence while the minister scowled over the top of his glasses, waiting for some one to propose a topic. No one seemed anxious to take advantage of the oppor-tunity, until finally a little fellow in the back part of the church yelled out: "Pills." here was a snicker as the preacher cleared s voice and said:

his voice and said:

"Pills. I hab been requested by some nembah of dis congregation to discourse befo' you all on 'pills.' Now, brethren and sistren, I am not familiah wid the ways of medicine for I am a preacher man, but as I said I would talk on any subject that was proposed, 'pills' will be my text. Now, to begin with, there are quinine pills, calomel pills, big pills and little pills, and a thousand kind of other pills what the doctor do prescribe when the flesh am sick. But I propose to talk to you about de kind of medicine what de soul needs when it am sick—'gospills.'"

## SHORT-SIGHTED DRUMMER.

Was Foolish Enough to Sass a Postmistress and Soon Learned Something.

"I had a money order on a village post office in Michigan," said the Unicago drummer, relates the Daily News of that city, "and when I went in to get it cashed I found a postmistress instead of a postmaster. She was gabbing away with another woman and, being in a hurry, I spoke to her rather sharply. In fact, I asked her if Uncle Sam employed her to gossip about her neighbors. In reply, she looked at the order and said:

"James M Blank ah? Well sir you

order and said:

"James M. Blank, eh? Well, sir, you will have to be identified."

"I had half a dozen letters, but she shook her head. I showed her my initials are collar, but it was no go. I had shook her head. I showed her my initials on my collar, but it was no go. I had sassed her and she had a chance to geteven and, as a matter of fact, she kept me in that town for two whole days, and would then hardly believe a lawyer who came 20 miles to identify me.

"It's safe enough to sass your landlady when you are not behind on your board, but don't try it on a postmistress, who has got the United States government at her back."

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free \$2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

Surely, says Faith, the Providence which hath made time too valuable to be used in chewing food will not withhold a specific cure for indigestion.—Puck.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900. There are wings on the money that a

man never had to earnN.	Y. Press.	INT
MARKET REPOR	RT.	1111111
Cincinnati, S	Sept. 28.	/////
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PORK-Mess ..... @13 50 Indianapolis.

@ 1 15 @ 54 WHEAT-No. 2 red. CORN-No. 2 mixed. OATS-No. 2 mixed. 311/2

THE STRAIN OF WORK.

Best of Backs Give Out Under the Burden of Daily Toil.

Lieut. George G. Warren, of No. 3 Chemical, Washington, D. C., says: "It's an honest fact that Doan's Kidney Pills did me a great



lot of good, and if it were not true I would not recommend them. It was the strain of lifting that brought on kidney trouble and weakened my back, but since

using Doan's Kid-ney Pills I have lifted six hundred pounds and felt no bad effects. I have not felt the trouble come back since, although I had suffered for five or six years, and other remedies had not helped me at all."

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ness and Loss of SLEEP.

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Strawberry and **Vegetable Dealers** 

The Passenger Department of the Illinois Centra Railroad Company have recently issued a publica-tion known as Circular No. 12, in which is described the

best territory in this country for the growing of early strawberries and ear vegetables. Every dealer in such products shou address a postal card to the undersigned at DUBUQU J. F. MERRY. Asst. Gen': Pass'r Agent.

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2041

CONSUMPTION